CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Hay Mount School.

J. H. PERRY informs the inhabitants of this place, and that he shall continue his School on Hay Mount, and will make every exertion for the advancement of his pupils. The ensuing Quarter will begin on Monday next. The prices of Tuition, are $2 50 a quarter for Reading and Spelling; $3 00 for the same with Writing; $3 50 for English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography; $5 00 for the Languages and the higher branches of Mathematics. Tuition to be paid in advance.
December 30. 56 2wp.

HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver HATS, which they offer for sale cheap for cash.
HOYT & STURGES.
December 31. *Market Square.*

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
55 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EQUITY SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the suit wherein David Smith (Haymount), is complainant, and the Widow and Heirs at Law of Wm. W. Ballard, dec'd, are Defendants, I will on Monday the 1st day of February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., expose for sale at Public Auction,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on Hay Mount, where the said Ballard formerly lived, and containing one half acre of Land.

At the same time and place, in pursuance of said Decree, I will sell a negro slave named Sylvania, and her issue.

A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved securities.
W. E. STRANGE, C. & M. E.
December 30, 1829. ts.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 8th day of February next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0 88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,	83
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnery,	13 17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1 30
110 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1 00

Flea Hill District.

1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joining D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1 23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1 36
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1 69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,	76
100 joining Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
128 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2 34
340 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3 40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,	87
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1 01
175 on Black River, by John McKethen,	33
75 Swamp, by John Norman,	71
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,	79
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,	81
50 joining Gardner and others, unlisted, the estate of John McKay,	57

Willis Creek District.

143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	4 08
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly	76
200 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	4 06
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7 50
268 north side Ashby crk, by Wm. Carver, sr.	1 12
200 south side Rockfish, by Wm. Carver, jr.	76
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,	74
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos. Taylor,	3 28

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District.

330 Rockfish & Gillis branch, by Dunc Black,	3 65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Campbell,	76
200 ditto. by William Carman,	76
970 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 180 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28 76
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,	19
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,	57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,	25
1462½ Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson,	7 12
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,	94
380 Lion's Marsh, by Malcom Ray,	2 34
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2 53
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neill,	89

Seventy-First District.

2300 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7 56
40 ditto ditto, by Neill Mac Cranie,	75
320 Little river, by James Munroe,	3 10

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.
December 31, 1829. 56ts.

A Bale of Goods

WAS left by mistake at our Store in November last. The owner can have the same by calling for it and paying for this advertisement.
C. & P. MALLETT.
December 14, 1829.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE *Winter Examination* of the Institution ended on the 8th instant. The next Session will commence on the 28th January next.

1st Class,	$15 per Session.
2d & 3d,	12 50
4th	10 00
Contingent Expenses	50
Music	24 per Session.
Drawing and Painting	10
Needle Work, from	1 a 3.

Board, including Wood, Washing, Candles, &c., in the most respectable families, for $10 per month.
W. M. GREEN, *Superintendant.*
December 19. 55-4w.

Shocco Female Academy.

MRS. LUCAS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the Exercises of the above Academy will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next,

The utmost attention will be paid to the morals and behaviour of the young Ladies placed in this Seminary; and its retired, pleasant and healthy situation, its salubrious air and fine spring water, make it a very desirable residence for youth. This Academy has been under her care for the last *eight* years, and only *one* case of sickness has occurred during this time, although the principal part of her pupils were from the most unhealthy parts of the State. Being only a few miles from the Stage road, her Academy affords opportunities for Parents and Guardians of regular communications with their Children and Wards.

In addition to the usual Elements of Education and Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, the Young Ladies will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Philosophy, Mythology, Drawing and Painting on Velvet, Lace Work, Music, &c.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition $50 per Session.—Music $20, half payable in advance. Painting on Velvet $5. For Drawing, Painting on Paper, or Needle Work, no extra charge will be made.
Warren County, Dec. 19. 55-3t.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
With general weakness of the whole body.	Palpitation of the heart,

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,
H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.
JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,
JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S

Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capiliary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.
D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 50d.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons. Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
Fayetteville, Nov 24—51-tf

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.
H. BEDLOW.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 43° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,	30 Picardan,
1 Alicante,	31 Chalosse,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,	32 Panse. RED.
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant,*	33 Claret,
4 Sweet Guillant,	34 Auvergnat,
5 Muscat,	35 St. Jean,
6 Do. Frontignan,	36 Jacobin,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*	37 Meunier,
8 Malvoisie,	38 Pineu,
9 Tokay,	39 Pritanier,
10 Syrian,	40 Teinturier,
11 Constantia,	41 Bourgignon,
12 Malaga,	42 Boutcillant,
13 Meillers. RED.	43 Suisse,
14 Large Muscat,	44 St. Antoine,
15 Malvoisie,	45 Gamet Noir.
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,	*For the Table only.* WHITE.
17 Black Hambourg,	46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
18 Constantia.	47 Do Golden,
For Wine. WHITE.	48 Do Cracking,
19 Auvergnant,	49 Do Musk,
20 Blanquette,	50 Muscat Lezarde,
21 Doucinelle,	51 Do Small Berries,
22 Plan de Dame,	52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
23 Olivette,	53 Do (from Jura,)
24 Doucette,	54 Sauvignon, RED.
25 Plant de Reine,	55 Chasselas,
26 Burgundy,	56 Do Violet,
27 Morillon,	57 Muscat, Rouge,
28 Madere,	58 D Violet,
29 Bourgelas,	59 Muscat Grey,
	60 Damas Violet,
	61 Do of Poquet,
	62 Early Magdelen

Subscriptions received by
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Duncan G. Mac Rae,

Steam Boat Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

HAS a large Wharf with convenient Ware Houses, for the storage of cotton and other produce.
December 16, 1829. 55-4w

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TAYLOR.

The following notice of this distinguished Jurist, is the most elegant tribute to departed talents and worth, that we have ever seen. It is copied from the last number of Devereux's Reports of the Supreme Court.

"It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The fatal disease, which, in the course of a few days, removed him from the embraces of his family, from a society which he adorned, and a country which he had long and faithfully served, found him at his post, engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office. He departed this life on the 29th of January 1829, two days after the close of the last term of this Court.

In the character of this distinguished man, there was such a rare union of qualities as renders the task of portraying it one of peculiar difficulty. No one property stood out in such relief, or disproportioned growth, as to afford to an ordinary artist, the certainty of seizing a likeness. The lineaments of his mind were delicate, and so harmoniously blended, as to present to the intellectual eye, an object on which it dwelt with serene and affectionate pleasure, conscious of excellence, yet scarcely sensible in what it consisted.

The late Chief Justice was descended of Irish parents, but was born in London, on the 1st March 1769. At the age of 12 years, he was removed from his widowed mother, and brought over to this country under the charge of his elder brother, the late James Taylor, Esq. By the assistance of this kind relative, he obtained, though in an imperfect degree, the benefits of a classical education, at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. Compelled to leave College before his Academical career was completed, he came to North Carolina, and after a short preparatory course of legal study, in which he had no preceptor or guide, he was called to the bar at an unusually early age—before he had finished his twentieth year. The young stranger settled himself at Fayetteville, and there, without patronage or connexions, soon gained the affections and attracted the confidence of those around him. His gentle, unobtrusive manners, a singular felicity of expression, which always seized, and apparently without effort, the most appropriate word for the communication of a thought, a playful but ever benevolent wit, united with quick perception, great ingenuity in argument, and a most retentive recollection of whatever he had read, opened for him at once, the career of eminence, in which he advanced without faltering. His success excited no envy, for it was wholly unaccompanied by arrogance, and rendered but the more conspicuous the generosity of his temper, and the kindness of his heart. He was elected more than once to represent the town of Fayetteville in the General Assembly, and he actually occupied this station in the year 1796, immediately before his removal to Newbern. In 1798, he was appointed by the Legislature one of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, then the highest tribunals of justice in our State. In the year 1810, when the Legislature directed the Judges to appoint one of their own body to preside as Chief Justice in the Supreme Court, he was unanimously selected for that high distinction; and in 1818, when the Supreme Court was newly organized, he was elected by the General Assembly one of its Judges, and by his associates re-appointed the Chief Justice.

How he discharged his duties during the 20 years he administered justice on the circuit, it is impossible that the bar or the community can have forgotten. He was pre-eminently a safe Judge. It was difficult to present a question for his determination, upon which his reading had not stored up, and his retentive memory did not present some analagous case, in which it had been settled by the sages of the Law. And with him it was a religious principle to abide by the landmarks, "*stare decisis.*" In his charges to Juries, he was full and perspicuous, and while he left unimpaired their dominion over the question of fact, he never shunned responsibility by evading a distinct expression of opinion on every point of law. His patience was exemplary, and his courtesy universal. Uniting in an extraordinary degree suavity of manners with firmness of purpose; a heart tremblingly alive to every impulse of humanity, with a deep seated and reverential love of justice—the best feelings with an enlightened judgment—he made the law amiable in the sight of the people, inspired affection and respect for its institutions, and gained for its sentences a prompt and cheerful obedience.

Of the mode in which he executed his functions as a Judge of the Supreme Court, the world can have few opportunities of judging, except from his reported decisions; and to these we appeal, as furnishing no slight testimony of his merits. We presume not to set up ourselves as the most competent judges on such subjects; but we will not hesitate to express our belief, that while all may be read with profit and are entitled to respect, there are many—very many—which may be regarded as models of legal investigation and judicial eloquence. There is indeed a charm in all his compositions seldom to be found elsewhere, which has induced not a few to regret that the Chief Justice had not devoted himself entirely to a literary life. He would probably have proved one of the most elegant writers of his day. He who could render legal truth attractive, could not have failed to recommend moral excellence in strains that would have found an echo in every heart.

Of the Chief Justice, as a man, we are unwilling to trust ourselves to speak as we feel. We loved him too well and too long, to make the public the depository of our cherished affections. If there ever heaved a kinder heart in human bosom, it has not fallen to our lot to meet with it. If ever man was more faithful to friendship, more affectionate in his domestic relations, more free from guile, more disinterested, humane and charitable, we have not been so fortunate as to know him. When we think of these excellencies—when we call to mind the instances in which we have seen them illustrated in practice, and felt their kindly influence—and when we look around into the wide world to search for those who may supply his place in our affections, the exclamation arises involuntarily:

"Vale! Vale!
"Heu quanto minus est, cum reliquis versari,
"Quum tui meminisse!"

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the great number of petitions which have been presented to Congress, says, "that the stream of petitions against the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath is on the flow, and may be expected to swell to a prodigious volume before the session is half gone through."

There are more than 200 Temperance Societies in the state of New York, with an aggregate of about 25,000 members.

Tragical Affair.—A certain Capt. Thomas Thompson, of Elizabeth City, two or three years ago, succeeded in obtaining the hand of an amiable and respectable young lady of Beaufort, Carteret county. In a short time after their marriage, his conduct towards her became so brutal that her friends separated her from him. He has professed to feel extremely unhappy in consequence, and has endeavored to prevail upon her to return to him, but without effect. For nearly or quite two years this has been his course, until within the last few months, when he has been less heard of. It seems however, that he was only slumbering to make a more deadly spring. On Saturday the 16th inst., he arrived at Beaufort, armed with pistols and a dirk, and entered the dwelling of his unfortunate wife, caught her in his arms and endeavored to persuade her to go with him. The family became alarmed and despatched a messenger for the brother of the wife, who was at Fort Macon (two miles off.) On his arrival he demanded his sister. Thompson refused, and threatened any man with instant death who should touch either himself or his wife. The brother, however, agreeing to leave it to the lady to choose, and she preferring to remain, Thompson snapped one pistol at the young man, and stabbed his wife once in her breast and twice in her arm—and likewise, a Justice of the Peace, who attempted to stop him. He then made his escape, and though vigilant measures were adopted, the Police have not succeeded as yet, in taking him.—*R. Reg. 31st ult.*

The New Orleans Courier of December 1 announces the arrival in that City of the Prince Paul William of Wurtemburg, already known there by his visit about six years ago, when he was going to explore the upper regions of the Missouri. "After having by his liberal ideas, acted a conspicuous part in the Chamber of Peers of his own country," says the Courier, "this prince, devoted to the sciences, now aims at nothing but that of extending the limits of knowledge, and increasing the reputation he already enjoys among the Naturalists and Geographers of our day. The aspect which the upper Missouri offered to his eyes and his imagination, created in him, on his first visit, a desire to push forward his scientific researches, but some business having forced him to return to Europe, he now comes again, with a view to prosecute his former plan, to go over the Rocky Mountains, and to repair across our vast continent to the Pacific Ocean."

The Baltimore Chronicle of Thursday last, says that some idea may be formed of the profusion of good things in the market of that city on the preceding day from the following facts. Mr. Eichelberger, the intelligent and active Market Master, whose curiosity was excited by the great number of wagons, carts, and market boats, took the trouble to count them, and reported the following as the result of his labors.

There were 451 Wagons.
559 Carts, and
45 Market Boats at the Wharves,

in the immediate vicinity, containing provisions of some kind or other, besides a vast number of persons who brought their marketing on horse back and on foot.

Rum.—We learn from the Boston Palladium, that the distillers from Molasses in different parts of the United States, intend to petition Congress for the restoration of the drawback so inconsiderately abolished at the last session. The ground of this petition has been the discontinuance of New England Rum as an article of export—the throwing of it upon the country for consumption, in competition with this key—of reducing the price from 35 to 25 cents per gallon—of causing an equal and ruinous reduction in the price of molasses—of bringing it into injurious competition with Louisiana molasses for retailing—and of seriously affecting our trade to the West Indies, whence molasses is imported, and our trade to Europe, where rum used to be exported—and diminishing freights.

Louisville and Portland Canal.—This important work around the Falls of the Ohio, according to an extract of the Report of the Directors, is so nearly finished that there is little doubt of its final completion during the next summer. The large bridge over the canal, built of stone, on the turnpike from Louisville to Shippingport, is said to be a splendid piece of masonry. The centre arch is 66 feet span, and two side arches, over the slopes in the banks of the canal, are 40 feet span each; the whole length of the bridge is 240 feet, and it contains 5741 perches of masonwork.

The premium of $20, offered by the Editor of the Delaware Advertiser, for the greatest quantity of Indian corn to the acre of ground, has been awarded to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Md. who has raised, the present season, from one acre of land, *one hundred bushels, one gallon, two quarts, and one pint of shelled corn.*

Another Judge impeached.—The Legislature of Tennessee have passed a resolution to inquire into the official conduct of Judge HASKELL.

The Senate are still engaged in the trial of Judge WILLIAMS.

Curious Fact in Natural History.—The large snails which are found in gardens and woods discharge a whitish substance, with a shiny and gelatinous appearance, which has been known to cement two pieces of flint so strongly as to bear dashing on the pavement without the juncture being disturbed, although the flint broke into pieces by fresh fractures.

Savannah, (Geo., Dec. 22.

Among our arrivals yesterday is the schr. Leader. This adventurous little bark measures but *seven tons*, and is manned with a crew of *two* men, who have navigated her all the way from Providence, R. I.—Thus defying the perils of the stormy Atlantic at the worst season of the year, and proving by this effort the hardy and adventurous character of the American seaman. They have unfortunately lost their sails, and have put in to refit, preparatory to extending their voyage to St. Augustine.—*Georgian.*

A new mode of punishing Drunkenness.—The Glasgow police have lately adopted the plan of shaving the heads of topers when found in the streets in a senseless state. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and horror of a man who was operated upon on Saturday night, when he put his hand on his head in the morning, and found it shorn.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

Mr. McFarland presented the petition of Elijah Thomas and others, of Richmond county, praying to be incorporated into a company for the purpose of rearing sheep and growing wool; accompanied by a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to issue Treasury notes.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Wellborn presented a bill to prevent protracted and vexatious litigation, by enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace out of court.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. McDiarmid presented a bill securing the collection of fines and amercements from Sheriffs, which was read and rejected. It was afterwards reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, and passed its first reading.

The bill fixing the fees of the clerks of the county and superior courts, and sheriffs, passed its second reading.

The bill to erect out of a part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county, was postponed indefinitely, yeas 32, nays 28.

The bill to authorise Alexander, William and Duncan Murchison to erect a bridge across Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, passed its third reading, and was sent to the House of Commons.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

A bill was introduced, by Mr. Meares, proposing to pay the Members of the Legislature a salary, in place of their daily allowance. Passed its first reading, 44 to 11.

The bill to incorporate a company in Richmond county, for the purpose of rearing sheep and growing wool, was read the 2d time and rejected.

J. J. McKay, the Senator from Bladen, appeared and took his seat.

Considerable debate took place on the bill providing that hereafter the Supreme Court shall be held alternately at Raleigh and at some town in the Western section of the State. It passed its second reading, the town of Statesville, in Iredell county, being the alternate place designated.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The bill to provide for the collection of debt in certain cases, was postponed indefinitely by the casting vote of the Speaker.—This bill provided, that when an individual gave a bond, and before maturity should be about to remove from the State, the holder of it should be privileged to bring suit upon the same.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill fixing the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs. A vast number of amendments were made to the bill, and it finally passed its third reading by a considerable majority, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

The bill concerning the Poor of Moore county, was passed into a law.

Friday, Jan. 1.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to provide for the repairs of the State House and Arsenal.

The bill to ascertain the number of maniacs, lunatics and persons non compos mentis in the State, was read the second time and amended, on motion of Mr. Sneed, to embrace the number of deaf and dumb persons; and then the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The bill to prevent protracted and vexatious litigation, by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace out of Court, was postponed indefinitely.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Smith of Chatham presented a bill to amend the act of 1828, amending the law regulating the inspection of flour at Fayetteville.

Mr. Polk, from the Military committee, to whom was referred the memorial of a number of citizens of Montgomery county, respecting the number of drill musters, reported against the prayer of the petitioners. Concurred in.

The resignation of Marsden Campbell, a member of the Board of Internal Improvement, was read and accepted.

A great number of private bills were passed.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Monk presented a bill to repeal part of the act of 1828, for improving the navigation of creeks and rivers in Sampson county, and of Black river so far as it is the dividing line between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland. This bill passed the House, but was rejected in the Senate.

Mr. Hancock, a bill to compel the clerks of the superior and county courts, and register and entry taker of Moore county, to keep their offices at or within half a mile of the court house.

Mr. Pearson, a bill to amend the act of last session, entitled an act to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons; and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by justices of the peace.

The Sheriffs' Bill passed its final reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Arrington, Baker of Ashe, Banner, Barnard, Bethell, Blair, Bogle, Branch, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Buie, Buttner, Calloway, Carson, Cooper, Cunningham, Davenport, Dozier, Edmonston, Enloe, Fisher, Gary, Gauze, Grandy, Hancock, Hellen, Hill of Rockingham, Horton, Jarvis, Jones of Wake, Jordan, Kerr, Kendall, King, Lilley, Loretz, Love, Melvin, Monk, Moore, Morris, Mullin, Murphey of Richmond, McNeill, Newland, Nicholson of Richmond, Orr, Patrick, Purcell, Rawls, Richardson, Russell, Simmons of Columbus, Simmons of Currituck, Sloan, Smallwood, N. Smith, N. G. Smith, Snyder, Spaight, Stedman, Stockard, Stokes, Taylor, Thompson, Watts, Whitaker of Wake, Whitaker of Macon, White, Wilder, Williams, Wilson of Perquimans, Wiseman, Wooten of Columbus, A. W. Wooten, Wright, & York.—80.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker of Edgecombe, Barringer, Bateman, Borden, Bynum, Byrum, Chamblee, Chesson, Clark, Cox, Eccles, Farrier, Gaston, Graham, Greene, Harper, Hatch, Haughton, Hayley, Hill of Wilmington, Hough, Jones of Warren, Larkins, Little, Long, Mendenhall, Mhoon, Moye, Murphey of New Hanover, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Nash, Nicholson of Halifax, O'Brien, Pearson, Polk, Rhodes, Sasser, Sawyer, Simpson, Shipp, Stanly, Swain, Webb, Wheeler, Wilson of Caswell, C. Wooten, and Wyche, —49.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The bill to authorise the building of a Penitentiary in this State, was read the second time, and ordered to lay on the table by a vote of 102 to 18. [This is equivalent to its rejection.]

The bill to exempt the members of the several fire companies from mustering; the bill amendatory of the laws now in force for the suppression of counterfeiting; and the bill to amend the act of 1828, concerning the poor of Moore county, passed their third readings, and have become laws.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution, that no private bill shall be introduced after this day. Rejected.

The engrossed bill to authorise Alexander, William and Duncan Murchison to erect a bridge across Lower Little River, in Cumberland, was passed into a law.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

A balloting took place for Artillery Officers, which resulted in the election of Samuel T. Hawley as Col. Commandant, Jesse Birdsall as Lieut. Colonel, and Wm. Brown as Major.

The bill to ascertain and define the liabilities of sureties on successive Guardian Bonds, was rejected on its second reading.

Friday, Jan. 1.

The bill for the pardon of Thomas Norman, under sentence of death for the crime of Bigamy, in the county of Guilford, was indefinitely postponed.

A number of engrossed bills from the Senate had their first reading, among which was the bill directing the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Statesville and Raleigh.

Raleigh, Dec. 31.

We alluded in our last, to certain Resolutions submitted by Mr. Bynum and Mr. Gaston, in relation to the powers of the General Government. We now subjoin them:—

MR. BYNUM'S RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the permanency of our political institutions greatly depends on a definite partition of powers between the Federal and State Governments, giving to one all the powers distinctly enumerated in the Constitution, and reserving to the other all those not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States by the Constitution:

Therefore resolved, That Congress, under the division of these powers, have no right to pursue works of Internal Improvements, such as the cutting of roads and canals within the limits of the individual States.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, that the assumption and exercise of such a power by Congress, are contrary to the genius and spirit of our Internal compact, and subversive of the independence and sovereignty of the individual States.

Be it further resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, that the exercise of such a power would prove as inexpedient and impolitic, as it is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That if it be deemed expedient by the States, that the Constitution should be so amended as to apportion the surplus funds of the revenue of the United States amongst the several States, according to the ratio of their representation, to be placed under the immediate controul of the Legislatures of the several States, to be appropriated to such improvements as may be deemed by them most expedient for their internal regulations, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best efforts to accomplish the proposed amendments to the federal Constitution, and to sustain by all other legitimate means the principles contained in these resolves.

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MR. GASTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the General Government has not the right to make improvements within the limits of this State, except such as are necessary and proper means to execute the powers which have been delegated by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That roads required for military operations, or for the convenient and speedy transmission of the mail; canals for facilitating commerce between this State and her sister States; and inlets, ports and harbors, made or improved for the purposes of commerce with foreign nations and the other States of the confederacy, are among the means necessary and proper to execute powers thus delegated.

Resolved, That the General Government has also the constitutional power to appropriate money to all such objects of internal improvement as may be sanctioned by this State, and tend to the promotion of the general prosperity of the United States.

And resolved further, That to insure to each State a fair part in such appropriations, it is expedient that the General Government should apportion its surplus revenue among the several States according to the ratio of their representation, to be by them applied to these purposes of internal improvement.

The Bank Bill.—The bill for creating a Bank of the State, which passed the Senate last week, has not yet been acted upon by the House of Commons, owing to a question of order which has arisen upon it. The section of the bill, as it passed the Senate, providing salaries for the President, Cashier, and Directors, was in blank. The House of Commons objected to this, as one of the joint Rules of the two Houses stipulates, "that each House shall perfect and finally pass upon every bill before it sends it for concurrence to the other," and ordered a message to be sent to the Senate stating this objection. On receiving this message, the Senate proposed the appointment of a joint-committee to report what was the true meaning of the word *perfect* in the joint Rule above referred to. The Chairman of this Committee, yesterday, reported to the House of Commons that, in their opinion, the Rule required that all bills ought to be perfected or completed before they were sent for concurrence. On this Report considerable debate took place; those opposed to it contending, that the Rule meant nothing more than that the bills should pass their three readings, instead of being alternately read in each House, as formerly. At length the Report, and the different motions made upon it, were laid on the table.

In the Senate, the same subject was also discussed, on the message from the House of Commons; and after a good deal of desultory debate, it was agreed, to return a message to the House, stating, "that blanks in a bill, not affecting its principle, do not come within the meaning of the joint Rule requiring bills to be perfected before they are sent for concurrence." How the difficulty will be obviated, we do not precisely know, but will inform our readers of the result hereafter.

Raleigh, Jan. 4.

Legislature.—On Thursday last, *Cadwallader Jones, David L. Swain,* and *Jas. Morgan*, were elected Members of the Board of Internal Improvements, for the ensuing year.

The bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, was rejected on the ground, that the fund for Internal Improvements, will not justify an appropriation of money commensurate with the object of the bill.

The Resolution was also postponed, which appropriated $12,000 for the purpose of making and having engraved a Map of the State.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, from the committee of Internal Improvements, making an appropriation to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Campbelton. It has passed its first reading.

The bill authorizing the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville, has passed the Senate by a vote of 37 to 22. During the discussion of the bill, attempts were made by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Marshall, to have *Salisbury* substituted for *Statesville;* by Mr. Hoke, *Lincolnton* for *Statesville;* and by Mr. Burgin, *Morganton* for *Statesville.*

The House of Commons, on Thursday, took up the message of the Senate, in relation to their bill for establishing a Bank of the State, and after some debate, resolved to return the imperfect bill again to the Senate. After which, Mr. Pearson introduced a new bill (almost a literal copy of the Senate's bill) for establishing a Bank of the State, which passed its first reading.

The Senate, on the following day, acted on the above message of the House of Commons; and, after some discussion, a motion was made and carried, to suspend the rule which requires all motions for reconsideration to be made on the same day, or the day following that on which the decision was made which is sought to be reversed. A motion was then made to reconsider the question of passage on the third reading of the bill for establishing a Bank of the State. Which being agreed to, and the bill being again before the Senate, the section containing the blanks was stricken out and another was inserted, making it the duty of the next Legislature to fix the salaries of the President, Cashier and Directors; and it was again passed and returned to the H. of Commons for their concurrence.

In the Senate, on Friday, the Resolution was passed and sent to the House for concurrence, which proposes to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the duty on Salt. On the next day the House concurred in the resolution.

The Resolution instructing them to procure an extinguishment also, of all the Indian Claims to lands in this State, was indefinitely postponed.

The two Houses have got into the same dilemma in relation to a bill for the better government of the town of Elizabeth City, that they were placed in with regard to the Bank bill. This bill passed 3 readings in the Senate, and was sent to the other House for concurrence, containing sundry blanks, and was returned again by the House, "to be perfected." The Senate again sent it back, with the expression of their opinion, that the bill is as perfect as they can make it and the House postponed it indefinitely.

The House of Commons was on Friday, engaged in the discussion of the Bill for extending the charters of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear from 1835 to 1838, with a view of affording those Institutions three years further time to wind up their business, and to put it in the power of the Banks to continue the same indulgence to their debtors that is now given, of paying their debts by reasonable instalments, instead of immediately enforcing payment, which they would be under the necessity of doing, without such extension. The bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Gaston, Pearson, Fisher, Haughton, Long, & O'Brien, and opposed by Messrs. Wheeler and Cooper. The bill passed its second reading by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Arrington, Baker of Ashe, Banner, Barringer, Bogle, Borden, Branch, Brown, Brower, Buie, Buttner, Bynum, Calloway, Campbell, Clark, Cox, Cunningham, Eccles, Edmonston, Enloe, Fisher, Gary, Gaston, Graham, Green, Harper, Hatch, Haughton, Hayley, Hill of Wilmington, Hough, Jarvis, Jones of Warren, Jones of Wake, Kerr, Kendall, King, Larkins, Lilley, Long, Loretz, Love, Mebane, Mendenhall, Monk, Moore, Morris, Moye, Murphey of New Hanover, Murphey of Richmond, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, McNeill, Nash, Newland, Nicholson of Richmond, Nicholson of Halifax, O'Brien, Patrick, Pearson, Polk, Purcell, Rhodes, Russell, Sasser, Sawyer, Shipp, Simpson, Simmons of Columbus, Smallwood, Snyder, Speight, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Watts, Whitaker of Wake, White, Williams, Wilson of Caswell, Wiseman, Wooten of Columbus, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten, Wright, Wyche, and York, Whitaker of Macon—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker of Edgcombe, Barnard, Bateman, Bethell, Blair, Byrum, Brooks, Carson, Chamblee, Chesson, Cooper, Davenport, Dozier, Farrier, Grandy, Hancock, Hill of Rockingham, Horton, Jordan, Little, Melvin, Mullin, Murchison, Neill, Orr, Rawls, Richardson, Simmons of Currituck, N. G. Smith, Stedman, Stockard, Taylor, Thompson, Webb, Wheeler, Wilder, and Wilson of Perquimons—37.

The bill for extending the Charter of the State Bank of North Carolina, to lessen the number of its Directors, &c., passed its second reading.

The Senate on Saturday, again resumed the consideration in Committee of the whole, of the resolution submitted some days ago, concerning the right of the General Government to execute works of Internal Improvement within the State. Mr. R. D. Spaight spoke at considerable length against the power; after which, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House of Commons after some debate passed the bills for extending the Charters of the State Bank and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and sent them to the Senate for concurrence.—Both bills were passed by a majority of more than two to one.

A resolution was also reported from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in this State, which provides for the appointment by the Governor, of two intelligent persons to visit the different Penitentiaries in the Union, for the purpose of collecting facts and information concerning the usefulness and operation of the system. This Resolution passed its first reading.

Register.

Norfolk, January 2.

Arrival of the Delaware.—The U. S. Ship Delaware, of 74 guns, (late of the Mediterranean Squadron,) Com. William M. Crane, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday, after 47 days passage from Port Mahon; and we have the pleasure to state, her officers and crew all in good health. Left U. S. Ship Lexington, Capt. Hunter, from Smyrna, (the only U. S. vessel there) all well.

The Delaware passed Gibraltar without touching there. The officers who came up last evening from the ship, informed us, that there was no news at Mahon when they sailed, and there were no occurrences of the voyage worthy of particular notice.

A letter from Tampico dated, 27th Nov. says—"The *Hornet* has not been heard of, and our fears for her safety are too well grounded, to leave a possibility of her ever being heard of again. The *Falmouth*, Capt. Elliot, came here a few days since, and sailed again in search of the ill fated *Hornet*. Independent of the officers and crew, the Hornet had on board, Mr. *Harrison*, of the House of Harrison, Brown & Co.; Mr. *Prager*, Vice Consul; and Mr. *Donaldson* of Tampico.

We are informed that Capt. Henry E. Ballard has been appointed to command the United States frigate *Brandywine*, now fitting out in New York.—*Balt. American.*

A letter dated La Guayra, Nov. 26, received at the Philadelphia Merchants' Coffee House, says—"I have just received news of the acts of Caracas, declaring the separation of Venezuela from the Republic. There were but three dissenting votes, of which Gen. Clemente was one. General Paez is now at Valencia, but has been sent for. Porto Cabello, Victoria, Valencia, Maracay, &c. have all declared. In short, separation will take place, and as it apparently comes from the *people*, there will not be any disturbance of the public order."

Tallahassee, Dec. 8.

We learn that Mr. Preston, a planter resident about fourteen miles from this place, has a sugar manufactory, on a very extensive scale, in successful operation. He is at present making at the rate of from 15 to 18 hhds. every 24 hours, and should it be necessary, 25 may be made with facility in the same time. We shall endeavour to obtain the particulars as to the number of hands employed, the quantity of land cultivated, and the sugar manufactured on this plantation, which will afford our own citizens, who wish to engage in this lucrative cultivation, as well as those who intend to emigrate to the Territory, accurate data upon which to make calculations.—*Flord'n.*

This year's returns of Militia in the United States, not yet returned to Congress, gives a total of 1,211,817 men.

It is stated in the newspapers that an officer in the United States' Army at the Sault de St. Marie, has translated the greater portion of the Bible into the language of the Indians (Chippeways.) The narrations in Genesis are said to have excited great interest among the Indians, from their striking accordance, in many particulars, with their own cherished traditions.

The following is a list of the acting Governors of the several States for 1830:

Maine,	Nathan Cutler,
New Hampshire,	Benjamin Pierce,
Vermont,	Samuel C. Crafts,
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln,
Rhode Island,	James Fenner,
Connecticut,	Gideon Tomlinson,
New York,	Enos T. Throop,
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom, Jr.
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,
Delaware,	David Hazard,
Maryland,	Daniel Martin,
Virginia,	William B. Giles,
North Carolina,	John Owen,
South Carolina,	Stephen D. Miller,
Georgia,	George R. Gilmer,
Alabama,	Gabriel Moore,
Mississippi,	Gerard C. Brandon,
Louisiana,	H. Beauvais,
Tennessee,	William Carrol,
Kentucky,	Thomas Metcalf,
Ohio,	Allen Trimble,
Indiana,	James B. Ray,
Illinois,	Ninian Edwards,
Missouri,	John Miller.

Greenville, (S. C.) Dec. 12.

Mr. Must or Mott, the half-pay British officer, so frequently *Gazetted* of late, attached to the cavalry, as we might presume from his equestrian predilections, was arrested on Friday last, (an ominous day to him) a few miles on this side of the Warm Springs in Buncombe county, N. C. and brought to this place on Monday. As it is said he is a man of education, he had probably imbibed Rousseau's paradoxical opinions on suicide, or possibly he envied the renown of Cato and Brutus; be this as it may, on Monday morning, being favored by circumstances, he seized a pistol, loaded with buckshot, which had been placed on a table in the room in which he was guarded, and discharged it in his breast. The proverb, however, saved him. The wounds, after surgical examination, were not found sufficiently severe to prevent his being carried on to Edgefield the following day.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

On the 28th ult. the Hon. Bedford Brown, from North Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Messrs. Brown and Iredell were elected Committee on Enrolled Bills.

On the 29th, Mr. Barton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform national currency for the United States, and to report thereon to the Senate.

Some time was spent with closed doors, on Executive business.

On the 31st, the Hon. Daniel Webster, Senator from Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Robbins gave notice, that he would on Monday next ask leave to bring in a bill prescribing the modes of commencing, prosecuting, & deciding controversies between States.

The Senate spent some time on Executive business, and then adjourned to Monday the 4th inst.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 28th, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, the House reconsidered the vote taken on the 24th, rejecting Mr. Carson's resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the U. S. Mint in North Carolina. After a few remarks from Mr. Carson and Mr. A. H. Shepperd, the resolution was adopted. Messrs. Carson, Nuckolls, Foster, Verplanck, and Rencher, compose the committee on the subject.

On motion Mr. Speight, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of improving the waters of Neuse river with those of Beaufort harbor, in the vicinity of Fort Macon, in the State of North Carolina, by a Canal for Military purposes.

On the 29th, Mr. Alston, from the Committee of Elections, reported against the petition of Thomas D. Arnold, of Tennessee, contesting the right of Pryor Lea to a seat in this House. [This election is contested on the grounds that perjury and subornation of perjury, bribery, direct and indirect, were resorted to, &c.] The papers were, after much debate, ordered to be printed.

A bill providing a uniform rule for computing the mileage of Members of Congress was taken up, and debated at considerable length. A motion by Mr. Chilton to add a section reducing the daily pay of Members of Congress from $8 to $6, was decided in the negative, ayes only 26. The bill then passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, of Massachusetts, proposing a distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of the public lands, among the several States, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, was taken up and discussed (during the hour allotted to resolutions) on this and the two following days. It was opposed by Messrs. Martin and Blair of S. C. Haynes and Wilde of Geo., Duncan of Illinois, Test of Indiana, Pettis of Missouri, and Polk of Tenn.; and was advocated by Messrs. Reed of Mass. Mallary of Vermont, Buchanan of Penn. and Spencer of New York. A motion to lay the resolution on the table, with the understanding that it should not be again called up during the present session, was decided in the negative, 95 votes to 72. [Of the N. Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Alston, Carson, Hall, Potter, Speight, and Williams, voted for the motion; and Messrs. Barringer, Conner, Deberry, Rencher, and A. H. Sheperd against it.]

Washington, December 29.

A bill was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives, from the Judiciary Committee, and received its first and second readings, the provisions of which, so far as we understand them, meet very fairly the necessity which invites legislation on the subject of the organization of the Judiciary.

The bill proposes that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and *eight* Associate Judges, (instead of six, as at present.) That the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall hereafter consist of the Districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; that the Districts of Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the District of Mississippi, the Eastern District of Louisiana, and the Southern District of Alabama, shall constitute the Ninth Circuit: that, in accordance with this arrangement, there shall be appointed a Seventh Associate Justice, to reside in the Eighth Circuit, and to attend that Circuit until otherwise allotted: and an Eighth Justice, to reside in the Ninth Circuit, until otherwise allotted: that these Judges shall attend and compose a part of the Supreme Court.

The details of the bill of course accord with this new arrangement of Circuits, &c.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, was one by Mr. Erwin, of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of one million of dollars, to be applied to the construction of the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

On the same day Mr. Ramsey presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, expressive of an opinion decidedly favorable to the objects of the American Colonization Society, and recommending appropriations of public money towards the encouragement thereof.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The House of Representatives made a vigorous and successful effort to terminate the discussion of the question of the compensation of its own Members, which has remained stationary since the year 1818, and which we see no good reason for now disturbing. In the great concerns of this Government, the reduction of expenditure to be effected by reducing the compensation of Members of Congress, would count for but little: especially when we consider that there are individual officers of this Government, who annually dispense at discretion, and without any effective check upon them, much larger sums of money than the aggregate amount

would be saved by the proposed reduction of the compensation of Members of Congress. We do not however, doubt the correctness of the motives of those who supported it. Not to speak of the serious convictions of some Members on the subject, the known will of the constituents of the Mover sufficiently justified the attempt, which was defeated, to place the compensation of the Members of Congress below that of some of the most subordinate officers of the Government.

Nat. Intelligencer, Dec. 31.

In relation to the Tariff the New York Post of Thursday has the following paragraph.

Our information received from various sources at Washington, leads us to the conclusion, to which we confess we are somewhat reluctant to arrive, but which we feel bound to express for the sake of our commercial readers, that no change will probably be made in the tariff during the present session, except, perhaps, in the articles of tea and coffee. The South may make an effort to bring up the question, but we cannot predict their success. If any thing efficient is done, which, however, we do not think likely, it will come from New England.

A writer in a Northern paper remarks, that he is "surprised to see an event consummated by the treaty of Adrianople (that of the deliverance and independence of Greece) pass in our papers so much *sub silentio*, especially when their freedom has not been merely acknowledged by the three great Powers of Europe, but hastened and completed by their unequivocal direct agency. Greece stands independent among the nations of the earth by her own efforts, and the co-operation of the allies, from some motive or other, good or bad. To Greece it seems to have been reserved, in this age of revolution, successfully to rekindle in the old world the flame of liberty. Greece has there had the happiness of asserting the rights of nations, and surely offers us an occasion of rejoicing with her on her deliverance. It may be that "shadows, clouds and darkness rest on the prospect," and possibly it may be so. But sufficient unto the day is its evil. She has succeeded in a cause, and justice to her as well as ourselves demands some expression of greeting and gratulation. Mr. Webster whose zeal, years ago, was kindled by her wrongs and sufferings, may perhaps think this subject worthy of being now addressed to the public attention."

The Mayor of Washington has addressed a letter to the papers of that City, apprizing the public that Mr. Rush had succeeded in negociating the loan in Europe of one million of dollars, at an interest below 6 per cent premium, to enable the Corporation of Washington to pay their Subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser says, the President's Message was received in that city in *five and a half days* from Washington.

The present debt of Pennsylvania, funded and unfunded, is about *ten million* dollars. The interest on this about 500,000. The annual revenue of the state about 540,000 dollars. The expenses of government about 300,000 dollars.

John Clay, Esq., brother of the late Secretary of State, died on board the Steam Boat Rover, about 20 miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi, on the 19th ult.

Age of Intellect.—George Cruikshanks, who, "of graphic humorists" has been called "George the *first*," thus caricatures the affectation of Science. "A precocious brat of five or six years old, mounted on a stool, is teaching its grandmother how to suck an egg. You see, granma, before you suck this egg, or more properly before you extract the matter contained within this shell by suction, you must make an incision at the apex, and a corresponding aperture at the base. 'Eh, dear!' replies the old lady, 'how very clever! They only used to make a hole at each end in my time."—*N. Y. Constel.*

The Gentleman.—What makes the Gentleman? The shape of the hat, the cut of the coat, and the quality of the clothes he wears. Oh! how easy then to make a gentleman! Yes: ye can make a gentleman of the veriest blackguard that walks the street. The knave, the toper, the gambler, the debauchee, and even the robber, can be made into a gentleman, by the combined skill and effort of a hatter and tailor. And it does not require half the time to do this, that is necessary for the honest laborer to earn his plain Sunday suit. But suppose those who would become gentlemen, have no money; how can they obtain the materials and pay for the work? Oh! But you may rest easy about that. The ways and means are the least difficult things to get at, in these days of unparalleled invention. Yes, by mere dint of invention.—The men who till the ground, who erect our dwellings, who sail our ships, who make our clothes and saw our wood, can never be gentlemen, till they forsake those low employments If they should become gentlemen, which their means seldom allow, how long could they remain so? Not long, for the very nature of their pursuits would ruin them in an hour. What! a gentleman with his new beaver and $10 broadcloth, go to work; it would soon sink the best fortune in the country. There is, therefore, no such thing as a *working gentleman.* But is there not a capital error in all this? Is it not the mock, rather than the real gentleman, which we have described? It is not so easy a thing to make a real gentleman; neither is it very easy to find one. The real gentleman is he who pursues some honest employment, keeps his expenditures within his income, never injures the feelings of any one unnecessarily, uses no deception, always tells the truth, and minds his own business.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARR 7, 1830.

The late Senatorial Election.—We have received the following communication from Raleigh:

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

SENATOR BROWN.

Mr. Editor.

Letters from every part of the State to members of the Legislature, show a general dissatisfaction among the people at the election of Mr. Brown as Senator, and even many of those who voted for him, now express the utmost regret at a result produced by want of reflection on their part. What makes it worse, there are some reports afloat of Mr. B's exultation on the occasion.—It is said he boasted that no scheme of Napoleon's ever succeeded better than his. Now no doubt the result was as *unexpected* and *delightful* to Mr. B. as it was *unexpected* and *mortifying* to the people of North Carolina. Indeed, could it be otherwise to either? It was only the other day that Mr. Brown was a candidate for Congress, and was beaten about 2000 votes by his opponent A. H. Shepperd. This however only proves (remarked a quizzical supporter of Mr. B.,) that the members of Assembly are more discerning than his neighbours. As to the success of the scheme that produced this great result, Mr. B's vanity makes him fancy himself the *hero*, while every body else sees that he was only the *tool* of it. No body believes,—nor can Mr. B. himself believe, that he could have obtained 20 votes out of the 199, had he offered at the beginning of the contest—In other words, that he is not the 20th choice of 20 men in the Legislature. In point of talents, it seems to be generally conceded, that he is decidedly inferior to every other candidate that was run, and as to public standing, he has literally none. He is but little known in the State, and not known at all out of it. And yet he was elected, by one of those strange combinations of circumstances that sometimes take place in bodies of this kind.

But the affair is over, and the State must endure it for six long years to come. There is however, one hope. It is rumored that Mr. Brown will probably resign after the present session, if he can be made satisfied that his election does not meet the approbation of the State. In this way he can establish a character, if not for talents, yet for patriotism, and give the State a chance of filling his place by some man better qualified for its duties, or who will, at least, give more general satisfaction.—It is therefore suggested by some, that public meetings should be held, and respectfully address Mr. Brown on the subject, soliciting him to resign. Also, that the Grand Juries of the several counties should address him and ask him to withdraw. No spirited man will hold a post when he sees that he does so contrary to the wishes of the people, and it is believed that Mr. B. will not.

These remarks flow from no unfriendly feeling personally to Mr. B., but from feelings that you and every other intelligent man in the State who has State pride, must have experienced on seeing the result. You, Mr. Editor, are the only one of the editorial corps who has had the independence to express these feelings, and I hope the same independence will induce you to give these remarks a place in your paper.

A NATIVE CITIZEN.

Intelligence from different parts of the State, strengthens, daily, our conviction that the people are disappointed and mortified at the election of Mr. Brown; and yet, we cannot anticipate the success of the plan suggested by "A Native Citizen." In 1815, (we believe it was,) a period of high party excitement, the unequivocal expression of public opinion produced the resignation of David Stone, who filled the place now occupied by Mr. Brown. But of late years it seems to be difficult to rouse the great body of the people from the indifference with which they look on all public affairs. A general expression of the public opinion can never be had.

It may not be amiss to say, like the writer of the above communication, that we have no personal feeling towards Mr. Brown. We do not even know him.—But have been actuated entirely by a sense of duty—the imperative duty of a public journalist, to apprise the people when their representatives have trifled with or abused their trust. In this instance we cannot doubt that both have been done.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Mrgistrate of Police and Commissioners of this town for the present year, viz:

LOUIS D. HENRY, Magistrate of Police.
SAMPSON BOON, Commissioner for Ward No. 1.
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS, for No. 2.
JOHN H. HALL, for No. 3.
HENRY W. AYER, for No. 4.
ELISHA STEDMAN, for No. 5.
JOSHUA CARMAN, for No. 6.
JAMES MILLAR, for No. 7.

While on the subject of Town Affairs, we have pleasure in noticing the great reduction made from the debt of the town during the past year. On the 1st of January last, the debt amounted to $3,362. It is now reduced to $1836, notwithstanding the heavy expenses incurred during the year in building and repairing bridges, and improving streets. A confident hope is entertained that the receipts of the present year will be sufficient to extinguish the entire debt, besides meeting the ordinary expenses. After which we may expect a reduction of taxes.

Blunder upon blunder.—The Norfolk Beacon has the following paragraph:

"In the first paragraph of Monday's proceedings in Congress (Senate,) published yesterday, for the Hon. *Bedford Crown* from North Carolina, read the Hon. Cedford Brown."

The Beacon has probably learnt before this, that the name is Bedford Brown.

We have been requested by a gentleman from Marlborough District, S. C., to call the attention of the people, and especially of the Magistrates, of this County and Richmond, to the propriety of making Free Bridges of the several small Bridges at which the planter and merchant of that District now pay tolls. These are, Campbell's, Gilchrist's, and McFarland's Bridges over Lumber River, and Davis's Bridge over Rockfish. At the three first, though the stream is small, each wagon pays 50 cents, and at the other 25 cents. Below the three Bridges over Lumber River, there are five others within this State, some of them large and costly, and all free, affording every facility to the people of Marion District to get their produce to this market.—If the same facility were afforded to the planters of Marlborough, our informant is of opinion, that many of them would gladly avail themselves of it, in preference to trading at Cheraw, which is so much nearer to them. The present inducements, he says, to trade at this place in preference to Cheraw, are, that as good a price, at least, is obtained for produce; goods of all kinds may be purchased on better terms; and the planter does not find 3 or 4 lbs. deducted for bale rope from the weight of each bale of cotton, as at Cheraw. Make the above bridges free, and he thinks so decided a preponderence would be given to the claims of Fayetteville, as to bring a large additional trade from that district.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Deberry for a copy of the Documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Board of Agriculture.—This Board held its annual meeting some days since in the Senate Chamber; and after receiving such communications as were made by the Delegates from the several Agricultural Societies present, and ordering a fresh supply of Grape Vine Cuttings for each of the Societies connected with the Board, the following Officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year, viz: *Charles Fisher*, Esq. President; *Jas. Mebane*, Esq. Vice President, and *J. Gales*, Secretary.

The several delegates will please to call on the Secretary for the 10th Volume of the American Farmer, for the use of the several Agricultural Societies.—*Ral. Reg.*

Supreme Court.—This body have attended to the transaction of no business as yet, but the examination of applicants for licence. The following persons have received them:—

Superior Court.—Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, Thomas Forman, late of New York.

County Court.—Patrick Barry, of Salisbury, E. A. Erwin, of Burke, Geo. W. Howard, of Jones, Henry T. Clarke, of Tarborough, James M. Rushing, of Anson, R. C. Hilliard, of Nash.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Virginia Convention after having been tossed to and fro for nearly three months "on the tempestuous sea" of debate, have at last "come within sight of land." The Committee of the Whole have gone through all the Resolutions relating to each of the Departments, and a Drafting Committee has been appointed to shape all the propositions adopted into the form of a Constitution. On Wednesday last, the Chair named as this important Committee, Messrs. Doddridge, Madison, Marshall, Johnson, Leigh of Chesterfield, Tazewell and Cooke. On the same day the Convention agreed to extend an amnesty or pardon to such as had heretofore violated the Anti-Duelling Law, and to authorise the Legislature to legislate upon the subject.

Ral. Register.

Modesty.—The people of Arkansas lately invited their Governor to a Public Dinner, at which he was toasted as follows:

"*Our distinguished Guest, His Excellency*—JOHN POPE—Eminently conspicuous for talents and legal political information—the territory of Arkansas has been peculiarly favored, in obtaining her Chief Magistrate from among the first Statesmen of the Republic."

His Excellency responded to this toast thus:

"It is highly gratifying to me to learn that while many other appointments of the President are condemned [somewhat audacious this!] *all parties concur in conceding that the office of Governor of Arkansas is well filled.*"

This declaration was taken in such good part that the Governor taxed his modesty a little farther and continued;

"Many partial friends and *political opponents supposed that my pretensions had not been sufficiently appreciated*, and, indeed, *I was not such a stranger to my own merits as not to believe that I had a fair claim to one of the first stations in the gift of the President*; and when I first saw my appointment announced in the public prints, *I was little less astonished than if it had dropped from the clouds.*"

Towards the conclusion of his speech, he becomes somewhat humble and observes;

"Gentlemen I am conscious that I do not merit the high eulogium your partiality and good feelings have bestowed on me; the portrait is too flattering, and above my claim, *and yet I will with affected diffidence* INSIST *that I am unfit for the station I hold.*"

We will conclude this article by adopting the expressive words of the United States Gazette:

"It is not necessary, we suppose, for a Governor of Arkansas to blush—it is sufficient that the people should blush for him."

The Mansion of the President of the U. States, it has been announced, will be open this day as usual heretofore at this Season, to receive the visits of his fellow citizens.

Nat. Int., Jan. 1.

A. B. Luce, convicted of practising as a physician, &c. contrary to law, was sentenced, about midnight on Saturday night, to a fine of *fifty dollars and thirty days imprisonment.*—The statement that the sentence was suspended till next court, was incorrect. He is now in jail.—*Rochester Tel. 22d Dec.*

By last Night's Mail.

We congratulate our readers upon the unexpected and agreeable intelligence conveyed in the following interesting letter.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning, Jan. 6.

Matters are drawing to a close and the Legislature will, I think, adjourn on Friday night or Saturday morning. This was by no means certain, until yesterday, when by a vote of 63 to 67, the House of Commons postponed indefinitely, the bill to establish a Bank on behalf of and for the benefit of the State. It elicited a very animated and profound discussion, involving as well the constitutional question as the expediency of the measure. Mr. Pearson of Rowan, a young man of very considerable promise, was the Ajax of the Bank party, and almost alone and unaided, encountered the united efforts of Mr. Hill of Wilmington, Mr. Swain and Mr. Gaston. The small discrepancy in the vote is the best testimony in his favor. The three other gentlemen named, as usual, acquitted themselves in such a manner as to add to their reputation—already deservedly eminent.

A very humorous debate arose in the Senate, on Monday, on the bill proposing to limit the pay of Members to a certain sum, thereby to produce a great saving in the consumption of time. Mr Meares introduced the bill, and it has passed its 2d reading by a handsome majority. Among the amendments proposed to the bill, was one, that no lawyer should speak on any one subject longer than ten minutes. Another motion was made to substitute "gentleman" for lawyer. An attempt was also made to make its provisions operative on the present Legislature, which did not succeed.

The bill proposing that the Supreme Court should be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville, has been rejected in the House of Commons.

The bill providing for an increase of salary to the Public Treasurer, was postponed indefinitely, by a majority of two votes Contrary to universal expectation, founded, as it is said, upon express declarations to that effect, Col. Robards has not resigned his situation. Rumour had gone so far as to nominate several candidates for the vacancy, amongst whom a citizen of Fayetteville was most prominent.

Mr. Eccles yesterday presented a petition from sundry Citizens of Fayetteville, praying for the enactment of a law, requiring all owners of public or private Gins to mark in legible characters on all cotton ginned by them, their names and the name of the county where it is situated.

Mr. Eccles also presented a petition praying that the wages of the boatmen employed on the Cape Fear, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, may be fixed by law.

The Resolution in favor of John Black, has finally passed.

A bill was introduced yesterday, to repeal an act passed in 1817, increasing the fees of the Registers of Cumberland, New Hanover, and other counties.

The bills extending the Charters of the several Banks of the State to 1838, passed their first reading yesterday in the Senate, but with such ominous expressions of dissatisfaction as to make the friends of the measure fear, "that all is lost." It is a miserable spirit for Legislatures to cherish, but it is said that the Senate are so incensed at the rejection of the State Bank Bill by the House, that they are determined to pursue a retaliatory course and postpone these Bills.

MARRIED,

In Allenton, Montgomery county, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. Wm. H. Lilly, Mr. DARLING ALLEN of Anson County to Miss ELIZA HARRISON.

Notice.

RANAWAY from his parents, on the 20th day of December last, the son of the Subscriber, named WILLIAM. He is slender built, has black hair and is in the seventeenth year of his age. The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing or trading with the said lad in any manner or way whatever, contrary to law.

DAVID THAMS.

January 7, 1830. 57-2wp.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 27th or 28th ultimo, an indented apprentice named *ELSEY CARTER*, about 10 or 11 years of age.—All persons are forewarned from harboring her, under the penalty of the law

JOHN B. CARMICHAEL.

Cumberland County, Jan. 4, 1830. 57 2w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	28	30
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7½
Beeswax	-	do		20
Butter	-	do	10	15
Bagging	-	yard	17	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	15	16
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	7½	8 50
Corn	-	bushel	40	45
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	85	90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 40	4 75
Fine	-	do	4	4 37½
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5	7
Mullet, none	-	do		
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	-	do	6	6 25
Iron	-	100 lb	5	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2	2 50
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	6	7
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	6½	7½
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7 50	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	22½	26
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 25	7 50
Others	-	do	7	7 25
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	4	4 50
Rags	-	lb	5	6
Shot	-	Bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		80
Turks Island, &c.	-	do	75	
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	14	16
Wheat	-	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	-	gallon		26½
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem.
Checks on the North ¼ per cent. premium.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC. 1830.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

TRUST SALE OF

CANDLE FACTORY.

WILL be sold at Auction, at the Town House, on Saturday the 23d day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, that valuable establishment known as the *CANDLE FACTORY*, with all *FIXTURES* and apparatus appertaining thereto. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

By order of Jno. W. Sandford, Trustee.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*

January 7, 1830. 47-ts.

Cook & Horn.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above firm, have taken the store two doors West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

And other articles, which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

JAS. G. COOK,
HENRY HORN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1830. 57-3w.

$30,000 Highest Prize.

60 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

Union Canal Lottery,

Fifteenth Class, to be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 7th January, 1830 A few Lucky Numbers direct from *Head Quarters*, just received and ready for sale at "HEWSON'S OFFICE," Petersburg.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of		30,000 DOLLARS,
			10,000 DOLLARS,
			6,000 DOLLARS,
			5,000 DOLLARS,
			3,260 DOLLARS,
5	Prizes of		1,500 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	500 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	400 DOLLARS,
20	do	of	300 DOLLARS,
20	do	of	200 DOLLARS,
40	do	of	100 DOLLARS,
50	do	of	80 DOLLARS,
50	do	of	60 DOLLARS,
100	do	of	50 DOLLARS,
100	do	of	40 DOLLARS,
150	do	of	30 DOLLARS,
1800	do	of	20 DOLLARS,
12250	do	of	10 DOLLARS,

14620 Prizes, } Little more than one blank
19600 Blanks, } to a prize.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets, by mail or private conveyance, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application; and in all cases where money is received too late for investment, the same shall remain subject to order. Send your orders to the Truly Fortunate Office. Direct to

B. W. Hewson.

PETERSBURG, Va.

December 22, 1829.

Theatrical.

W. S. PALMER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has engaged a Company consisting of 14 persons, together with a full Orchestra, and having an entire new set of Scenery, with which they intend visiting Fayetteville in the course of two weeks, when they hope to have the honor of contributing to the amusement of the public.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1829.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the East side of Gillespie street, a few rods South of the Market, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

They also offer to the public, a new article called

The Sheet Iron Portable OVEN,

For baking bread, meats and all kinds of pastry; this Oven is in extensive use in the Northern Cities, and for convenience and economy is surpassed by none in the United States.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, holden in Fayetteville, on the 21st day of November last, (pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders of said Company, passed at their last annual meeting) it was Resolved, that a Dividend of two per cent. on the original capital stock, and on the amount expended by the Board of Internal Improvements, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at my Office in Fayetteville, on the first day of February next.

JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

December 14, 1829. 541F.

☞ Take Notice.

WHEREAS, persons owning lands on the banks of the Cape Fear River do frequently, and contrary to law, fall timber into the said river, and thereby obstruct the navigation, and involve the Cape Fear Navigation Company in considerable expense in removing the same—Therefore, this is to give notice, that from and after this time, the said Company are determined to prosecute to the uttermost extent of the law, all persons so offending; and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, on conviction, to any person giving information of the same to the Subscriber. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

December 17, 1829. 54-2m.

Take Notice,

THAT at December Term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mrs. *Margaret McRackan,* (deceased,) were granted to the Subscriber; this is therefore to request all those indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those who have claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ROB'T M. McRACKAN, *Adm'r.*

December 17, 1829. 54-4w

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia,* in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS,* all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp. G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng. Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel. Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe,
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga, } *WINES,*
6 whole do sweet do.
3 qr. casks old Port,
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
½ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
150 sacks do.

American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, frying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.

Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Cask Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 14, 1829. tf.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS,* and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES,* L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Brigade Orders.

THE several Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Alfred Dockery as follows:

The upper Regiment of Anson, Col. Mc ollum, at Lanesborough on Wednesday the 17th Feb. 1830;—the lower Regiment, Col. Anderson, at Wadesboro' on Thursday the 18th.

The upper Regiment of Richmond, Col. Robinson, at Dockery's Store, on Saturday the 20th;—the lower Regiment, Col. Shaw, at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday the 23d.

The upper Regiment of Robeson, Col. McEachin, at the usual place of Regimental Muster on Wednesday the 24th;—the lower Regiment. Col. Buie, at Lumberton, on Thursday the 25th.

The review to take place precisely at 12 o'clock, and the inspection immediately after. By order of Gen. Dockery, commanding.

J. W. COVINGTON, *Aid.*

December 17, 1829. 54-4t.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS,* comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods,* selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

Extra super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Patata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Coperas,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL,* situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding,* and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place, will on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1830.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this House, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1830.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving free to the languid circulation. It assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to the powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12tf

For Sale,

40 Kegs FINE Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50tf

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown

New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Brainard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.